

DEB. SENATORS WAYER AND TROUBLE OVER ARTICLE TEN

Threaten to Break Away From President Wilson and Accept the Best Compromise They Can Get—Democratic Leaders Are Working to Hold Enough Party Men in Line to Balk the Compromise—Irreconcilable Republicans Object to a Modified Draft of the Republican Reservation—Delay of Vote For Several Days is Probable in the Hope That All Elements Might be More Certain of Their Ground.

Washington, March 10.—The peace treaty compromise negotiations entered a period of fevered uncertainty today, as the time approached for final senate action on Article 10.

Working desperately for an agreement, senators on both sides of the chamber confounded the plans of their party leaders and threw the senate into such a tangle that it tacitly was agreed to delay vote for several days in the hope that all elements might be more certain of their ground.

The hopes of the compromise advocates collapsed and were revived hourly as the day's negotiations proceeded in private conference. Senate debate on the floor dragged on without apparent interest or effect. Tonight the conference continued, with some senators hopeful and some hopeless of the outcome, but with no one confident of what might happen.

It was the treaty's irreconcilable republican opponents who started the trouble by remonstrating in a militant way against the decision of some of their party to accept the modified draft of the republican reservation of Article Ten. So effective were their representations that the leaders virtually decided not to enter the new reservation debate.

This determination sent the mild reservation republicans on the war path and produced confusion also on the democratic side, where senators labored several days to win up votes for the republican substitute. Caught in a cross-fire from reservation republicans and reservation democrats, the republican leaders withheld their final decision but indicated that they probably would accept the substitute if assured of enough democratic defections to do it.

Meantime disagreement among the democrats became more pronounced, partly as a result of the action of Senator Owen, democrat, Oklahoma, at which a number of the democratic senators are understood to have expressed disapproval of the course of their party leaders and to have promised active support in the movement to break away from President Wilson and accept the best compromise they could get.

Among some republican advocates of compromise it was declared tonight that thirty-two democratic votes could be mustered for the Article Ten substitute and there were indications that unless the republican leaders did present it, one of the republican mild reservationists might do so. It also was suggested that if the republicans abandoned it entirely, it might be presented by a reservation democrat.

While virtually the entire senate membership was occupied with these negotiations, the article ten reservation technically was taken up for debate in an almost deserted senate chamber. But the irreconcilables were taking no chances that the unsettled situation would result in a stampede, and they got the floor and

W. Va. Legislature Ratifies Suffrage

Deciding Vote Cast by Senator Block of Wheeling, Who Hurried From California.

Charleston, W. Va., March 10.—The West Virginia legislature ratified the suffrage amendment late this afternoon. Final action on the amendment was taken by the senate in adopting the ratification resolution of the house of delegates by a vote of 15 to 14.

The vote of Senator Jesse A. Block of Wheeling, who made a hurried trip from California to Charleston to vote on the amendment, was effective in breaking the deadlock between pro and anti-suffrage forces. Senator A. R. Montgomery was not permitted to vote, his seat having been declared vacant.

The final vote on the Anthony amendment was taken at 6:15 o'clock in the senate after one of the most dramatic sessions ever witnessed in either house of the legislature. For several hours suffrage leaders and their opponents fought in a bitter battle to gain a definite advantage. Each step by either side was hotly contested—anti-suffrage forces determined to offset their opponents' victories in keeping the legislature in session and the suffragists confident of gaining a majority to ratify the vote of Senator Block, who had rushed nearly across a continent for the occasion.

At first, opponents of the amendment took more interest in the Wheeling senator. Soon, however, interest was diverted to issues featuring the contest. These included the action of the senate in declaring vacant the seat of Senator A. R. Montgomery, depriving him of the vote which would have defeated ratification and the taking up and adopting of the ratification resolution. The senate ruled, without amending the senate rules, by insisting that the slightest change shall be made even to the dotting of an i or crossing of a t as he once said.

Senator McLean went more into detail and in reply to a same question by The Bulletin correspondent, said: "I hope those who are in favor of a league of nations, will carefully note the following extracts from President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock. In discussing the character of reservations to Article 10, which would be unobjectionable, he says: 'These reservations are not intended to explain again what our constitutional method is and that our congress alone can declare war or determine the causes or occasions for war, and that it alone can authorize the use of the armed forces of the United States on land or on the sea.' This is precisely what the League reservations accomplish, and no more. They simply remove all doubt as to the right of congress to deal with disputes which may result in war or necessitate coercion. Again, the president says, in discussing the reservations proposed to Article 10: 'For my own part, I am not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvable part of the world from the things which it has suffered. This is just what the League of Nations does, and no less. It surrenders the sovereignty of the United States to an executive council composed of the most conspicuous diplomats, eight of them aliens and hostile to the interests of the United States.' The rest of the letter is a medley of 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbals' but the extracts quoted clearly reveal an astonishing lack of comprehension or sincerity, or both, on the part of their author."

ON TRIAL FOR TRYING TO
BRIBE A REVENUE AGENT

New York, March 10.—The defense in the trial of Jay A. Welles, secretary of the Pictorial Review Company, charged with trying to bribe an internal revenue agent to falsify income tax reports involving \$500,000, today sought to attack the government's witness of Nathaniel W. Gropper, to whom the bribe is alleged to have been offered.

Gropper testified that Hints for money to Welles under the pretense of getting a job in the Pictorial Review Company. He admitted simultaneous membership in two rival political clubs during the 1917 mayoralty race and in answer to questions concerning relations with companies he investigated, said he had been given the use of a motor car by one concern and was auditing its books for the government.

HEARING ON COMPENSATION
TO FORMER SERVICE MEN

Washington, March 10.—A bond issue to pay adjusted compensation to former service men, Republican Leader Mondell of Wyoming, told the house ways and means committee today, would "engineer a panic and send the nation into a tailspin."

He opposed any relief legislation at this time on the ground that heavy additional taxes would be necessary whatever plan of relief was adopted.

He believed, however, that the bonds Mr. Mondell said, "it was intended for investment that would threaten the specie basis of currency. A popular issue would do the same, besides inflating currency."

Extension of financial relief is utterly impossible unless the people are willing to stand heavy additional taxes, consumption tax, always unpopular, is the only tax which could be collected from month to month, producing revenue continuously.

Representative Swope, republican, Kentucky, urged adoption of a bill granting an extra year's pay to all those in the service, except those who served less than two months. He estimated such a plan would require an outlay of \$1,300,000.

The cash payment plan of the American Legion for \$50 for each month of service was endorsed by Major A. B. Critchfield, infantry school, formerly of Akron, Ohio.

Soldier relief also came up in the senate, where opponents of such legislation outnumbered those advocating it.

WIRELESS PHONE BETWEEN
BALLOON AND MOTOR TRUCK

New York, March 10.—Conversation by wireless telephone between passengers in a navy "Blimp" and a motor truck stationed at Broadway and 42nd street during an exhibition flight over the city today was heard by persons standing around the truck at a distance of ten to fifteen feet. Hearing the voices from the occupants of the car attached to the gas bag was possible, it was explained, through a recently devised receiving apparatus.

MEDALLIONS FOR PRINCE
OF WALES AND KING ALBERT

New York, March 10.—Through Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Warrenton's Memorial Association has presented to the Prince of Wales and the King of the Belgians, bronze medallions in commemoration of their visits to the grave of the former president at Oyster Bay. The medallions have been sent to the embassies in Washington for transmission overseas with official mail.

Condensed Telegrams

A report from Peru says the Minister of War has resigned.

Shipping Board started negotiations for sale of Shipyard No. 2 at Seattle.

Bar silver was quoted at \$128 in New York compared with 77 5-8d in London.

According to military experts, White Ruthenia is now effectively cut off from Moscow.

Gold was quoted at 114s 6d a fine ounce in London, compared with 115s 8d at last close.

Pittsburgh police seized 36 cases of standard bonded whiskey, said to be valued at \$6,000.

Sale of seven 3,000-ton freighters to foreign governments was announced by the Shipping Board.

Five firemen were overcome while fighting a blaze in Baltimore. A loss of \$300,000 is reported.

Paris quoted the American dollar at 13 francs 85 cents, compared with 14 francs at previous close.

Several hundred persons are dead and thousands homeless as a result of an earthquake in Tiflis.

Louis Titus requested President Wilson to withdraw his nomination as a member of the Shipping Board.

Sale of seven freighters of about 3,000 tons each to foreign governments was announced by the Shipping Board.

Cartwright Oil Refining Co. plant of Roosevelt, N. J., was a total loss after a fire which caused \$250,000 damage.

Minister of Transport Ferrari, Italy, announced that the government decided to go to Russia would receive his support.

Glenn Shockey, cashier of the South Side Bank, Kansas City, was killed by a bank robber who tried to hold up the bank.

Unmarried men who pay no municipal taxes in Youngstown, Ohio, will be taxed at about the rate of 20 cents a month.

Albert F. Potter, associate forester, resigned, following the resignation of Henry S. Graves, chief of the forestry service.

Word was received from Mexico that the government stipulated that owners of mines in Mexico must pay taxes by March 11.

Prea reports to the Paris Matin reported the docks at Oran, Algeria, were swept by fire, incurring a loss of 30,000,000 francs.

A deficit of 20,000 tons of coal daily will be the result of the miners' strike in northern France, according to the Petit Parisien.

Newton D. Baker declared title in the Government-owned terminals in the port of New York ought to be retained by the United States.

Edward A. Curtiss of Torrington has been adjudged insane by a special commission appointed by Governor Holcomb. It was announced.

United States District Court for the District of New Jersey upheld the constitutionality of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead enforcement act.

Spanish Gendarmes fired on a disorderly crowd in the village of Almaraz near Granada, causing several casualties among the demonstrators.

J. B. Malley, a grand vice-president of maintenance men employed in the United States, declared there will be no strike of the 375,000 workers in that organization.

British Board of Trade report shows exports into the United Kingdom increased \$26,449,691, while imports increased \$26,049,979, as compared with last year.

Senator Poindexter, republican, of Washington, candidate for President, will leave Friday for a speaking tour in New York State, South Dakota and Michigan.

Hundreds of lumber shipments for the United States involving millions of feet are held up in the Ottawa Valley as a result of an unprecedented car shortage.

Eight patients are dead and another is believed to be fatally burned in a fire which partially destroyed the male ward of the State Epileptic Hospital at Gallopolis, Ohio.

The will of the late Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, was filed for probate in Washington, D. C., today, valued at \$300,000, with some real estate.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, which has been the "worst" sufferer from the strike, is rapidly approaching normal conditions.

Japanese foreign office declares an early resumption of commercial relations and gave no time to accomplish a separate peace, had it ever for a moment entered my mind to do so."

Brands Wilson Letter as Unjust to France

Andre Tardieu Says the Reproach of Imperialism Cannot Apply to France.

Paris, March 10.—Andre Tardieu, who was a member of France's delegation in the peace conference, said today regarding President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock:

"French public opinion will be in accord with that of the government that the reproach of imperialism cannot apply to France. It is not upon the peace treaty that such a reproach can be based. The treaty was judged and defined by President Wilson himself, in solidarity with the heads of the other governments. In the response addressed by them on June 15, 1919, to Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation, 'That was a capital document,' said M. Tardieu, who recalled that it informed the Germans that the peace proposed was 'fundamentally a peace of justice' and that it provided 'a basis upon which the people of Europe could live together in friendship and equity.'"

"Neither is it on the present policy of France that one can base the reproach of imperialism against her. Fault is found with us, it appears, for having more soldiers in our army than before the war. That is not our fault. Our object is to diminish by all possible means our military burden. We would like to have no army at all. But this is the situation. First—We asked that part of the League of Nations create an organized armed force as an essential condition of disarmament of the belligerent countries. Our proposition was rejected three different times.

"Secondly the United States promised their guarantee in case of unprovoked attack, as was by the treaty of Versailles as the special treaty between them and us, and neither of those treaties is ratified.

"Third—the treaty of Versailles imposed upon the allied and associated powers a certain number of common military duties—occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, Schleswig, Danzig, Memel, Allenstein, Marienwerder, Silesia and East Prussia. Excepting a few thousand Americans on the Rhine, it is French troops which everywhere bear that charge alone. The treaty was to be executed by seven or eight nations.

"Fourth—the negotiations in Paris had in view participation by all the allied and associated powers in the reconstruction of Europe. Here, again, the United States disappeared, and to protect the populations against massacres in Constantinople, Anatolia, Armenia and Cilicia it was again French troops which were called upon.

"Therefore, I repeat, it is unjust to accuse us of imperialism. No one in France protests against the continual increase of the American navy. Our army is the American navy, is what circumstances require it to be and it is not France that created those circumstances. It is the debate going on for months in the United States over ratification of the peace treaty that created them. Everyone knows my respect for President Wilson, but I think that in his last letter to Senator Hitchcock he has been unjust to France."

CAILLAUX CLAIMS A TRAP
WAS LAID FOR HIM IN ITALY

Paris, March 10.—Only two witnesses were heard today at the trial of former Premier Joseph Caillaux before the senate as a high court on the charge of intriguing to promote a disunion between France and Germany. They were Charles Roux, counselor of the French embassy at Rome, and Commandant Noblet, formerly military attaché at the same embassy.

Their testimony as to the activities of the accused in Italy in 1916 was of such a character that the former premier appeared to be under indictment on the charge of having had intelligence with the enemy. The witness added that Caillaux was not a victim of misadventure, but a man whose suspected companions, advisedly, which was the reason why the embassy had not warned him as it had done in the case of Deputy Leboucq. Caillaux had been warned by the latter.

Several points and towards the end of the day he gave signs of weakening from the strain of the proceedings. He recovered his poise ultimately, however, and finished the day in apparently good spirits.

M. Roux swore that Caillaux's relations in Italy were confined to pacifists, the former premier associating exclusively with men at peace under indictment on the charge of having had intelligence with the enemy. The witness added that Caillaux was not a victim of misadventure, but a man whose suspected companions, advisedly, which was the reason why the embassy had not warned him as it had done in the case of Deputy Leboucq. Caillaux had been warned by the latter.

The embassy was under the impression that I was in Italy for no good purpose," said M. Caillaux. "I thought I was in Italy on treason bent and laid a trap for me. It wanted to get me and in order to do so was willing to jeopardize the security of France and give me time to accomplish a separate peace, had it ever for a moment entered my mind to do so."

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN
DECLINED TO BE DELEGATE

Washington, March 10.—Senator Key Pittman said today that the action of the Nevada democratic central committee in not choosing him a delegate to the national convention was at his own suggestion.

"I notified the central committee," Senator Pittman said, "that under no circumstances would I permit my name to be presented as a candidate for delegate, nor would I accept such a place if chosen. I have received a telegram from a member of the committee saying that after receipt of my request my name was not considered."

Both Senator Pittman and Senator Henderson said they had asked not to be chosen delegates because they expected to attend the convention in any event and preferred that the places on the delegation go to their friends.

DECREASE OF LOANS IN
NINTH RESERVE DISTRICT

Minneapolis, Minn., March 10.—Loans in the ninth federal reserve district have decreased \$20,000,000 since January 1. It was announced by the bank today. The loans on January 1, totaled \$74,000,000. Financial liquidation is proceeding satisfactorily throughout the district despite car shortage which affected a payment of the committee, said a member of the committee, saying that after receipt of my request my name was not considered."

NO FURTHER LOANS ARE TO BE MADE TO THE ALLIES

Treasury Department Seems Disposed to Allow Debtor Nations to Defer Interest Payments For Three Years or More, in View of the Exchange Situation and the Unsettled Economic Condition of the European Nations—At 5 Per Cent. the Total Interest Due the United States Yearly is About \$470,000,000.

Washington, March 10.—Announcement by Secretary Houston that no further loans would be made to the allies was believed tonight to indicate the adoption by the treasury department of the policy favored by the debtor nations of deferring interest payments for the next three years or more.

Under authority granted by congress to extend \$10,000,000,000 credits to the allied nations, the treasury has made loans amounting to \$9,659,834,649.

Treasury officials said that in view of the exchange situation and the unsettled conditions of the European nations during the reconstruction period, it seemed advisable to permit them to postpone interest payments for at least three years. Then, it is believed, they would be in a position to meet their obligations.

With the interest on the loans computed at five per cent., the total due the United States yearly is about \$470,000,000. If interest is funded into long-term obligations, the interest on the payments thus referred will amount to only \$23,000,000 yearly which can be paid and the credit of the debtor nations maintained. Treasury officials are working on recommendations to submit to congress as to the course to be followed if deferral payments are permitted.

It has been suggested that the interest on the loans be charged at 6 per cent. but the proposal has met with strong opposition in congress.

British chief debtors are Great Britain with \$4,277,000,000; France with \$3,047,974,777 and Italy with \$1,621,338,956. Belgium's debt is \$141,445,000 and Russia is charged with \$127,728,750. Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Liberia are the other countries listed on the books of the treasury.

HOUSE REJECTS PLEAS OF "LITTLE ARMY" MEN

Washington, March 10.—Pleas of "little army" men to reduce military expenses were rejected today by the house which approved the peace establishment of 299,000 enlisted men and 17,820 officers, after rejecting three proposals for a smaller force. The decision, though not final, was reached by a three to one vote, leaving supporters of the army reorganization bill to believe that it virtually settled the peace time program.

In addition to authorizing a regular army 100,000 stronger than provided by the national defense act of 1916, the house also accepted a lesson of the world war by adopting the principle of permitting the tactical organizations of the army to be prescribed by the president instead of by law. Likewise, it approved of making separate corps of the air service, the chemical warfare service and the 6th marine department, but refused to divorce the transportation and the construction services from the quartermaster department.

Representative Bent, Alabama, the ranking democratic member of the military committee, opened the attack for a smaller army. His amendment to fix the maximum strength at 226,000 men was defeated by a vote of 19 to 25. Representative Hiram L. Gardner, of Baton Rouge, La., introduced a new amendment, proposing to cut the army to 150,000 men. He was beaten, without a record vote.

CHAMP CLARK ADVOCATES
UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATES

Washington, March 10.—Champ Clark of Missouri, candidate for the presidential nomination in eight years ago, came out unequivocally today for election of uninstructed delegates to the democratic national convention.

Opposing use of his name as a candidate in the 1918 election, Clark declared that while no man would "decline a presidential nomination tendered by a great party," the essential thing to do was to have a convention, uninstructed by pledges, adopt a "thoroughly democratic platform," and then nominate the best democrat to be found.

Mr. Clark's views were expressed in a letter to Hiram L. Gardner, of Baton Rouge, secretary of the Georgia democratic committee.

HELMIE TESTIFIES IN
NEWBERRY ELECTION TRIAL

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 10.—James W. Helme, who, it has been testified, was "worked" to run against Henry Ford in the 1918 democratic primary, presented his story in the grand jury trial in the Newberry election trial. Mr. Helme was his own attorney and his testimony was not interrupted by a question from the defense and government attorneys.

Except for such points as may be developed in the cross-examination of Paul K. King, the defense today closed its case. Only a brief government rebuttal is in prospect, and Judge Clarence W. Sessions told the jury that the end of the case was apparently in sight.

"GENTLEMAN BART" ARRESTED
FOR PAY ROLL ROBBERY

Toledo, Ohio, March 10.—Charged by Chicago police with participating in a pay roll robbery there and later jumping his bonds, A. F. Brennan, 24, alias Jimmie Dunn, alias "Gentleman Bart," was returned to Chicago today from that city.

He was arrested at night in a downtown hotel. He waived extradition today. The officer who returned the suspect said his prisoner was not out time from the Smiling Jack O'Brien, hanged recently for the murder of a policeman.

CHIEF YEOMAN HINTON
IS MISSING IN MEXICO

El Paso, Texas, March 10.—Chief Yeoman K. C. Hinton, of the El Paso navy recruiting station, is missing in Mexico, according to reports made by Lieutenant J. B. Hupp of the American consular at Juarez. Hinton whose home is in Chicago, was last seen in Juarez while visiting there Saturday, according to Hupp.

OBITUARY.

Miss Mary Colman Wheeler.

Providence, R. I., March 10.—Miss Mary Colman Wheeler, founder and for more than thirty years the head of Miss Wheeler's school, a college preparatory institution for girls here, died today from injuries received a month ago in a fall.

Miss Wheeler was born in Concord, Mass., and studied in Berlin and Paris after having taught in the Concord school for two years. She established Miss Wheeler's School in 1889. She was a delegate from this country to the Congress of Secondary Schools in Paris in 1900 and to the Congress of Teachers in Bern in 1904.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING LEADS TO SHOOTING

New York, March 10.—The first shooting in a series of disturbances along New York's waterfront over liquor smuggling occurred tonight when a negro longshoreman was slightly wounded by a customs guard who alleged the negro attempted to escape from a pier with whiskey taken from the steamer Morro Castle, recently arrived from Havana.

A policeman caught the fleeing negro, but finding no liquor in his possession, arrested William Rutan, the guard, on a charge of felonious assault. Customs officials, however, found more than 130 bottles of liquor concealed on the Morro Castle.

THREATENED BY ICE GORGE
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Port Deposit, Md., March 10.—The ice gorge which has been threatening this town showed slight signs of loosening today under the combined attack of warmer atmosphere and bombing from the airplane of Lieutenant Rene Studler, from Aberdeen proving grounds.

Lieutenant Studler dropped several 550 pound E. N. T. bombs from his airplane into the heart of the jam. He reported that after each explosion a great agitation was visible.

Within the afternoon, Lieutenant Studler made flights below the jam, where he broke up clear ice with 220-pound bombs.

SALE OF OLIVES IN GLASS
CONTAINERS PROHIBITED

Helena, Mont., March 10.—Sale of ripe olives and olive preparations in glass containers is prohibited in Montana by a decision of the state board of health. This action was taken as a result of the deaths of five persons at Java, Montana, from bacillus botulinus several months ago.

FOUR AIRPLANES TO BE
USED IN CARRYING ORE

Vancouver, B. C., March 10.—Four airplanes are to be used this summer in carrying ore from mines of the Grand Mining Company twelve miles to tidewater at Stewart, B. C. It was announced today. Each plane will carry 1,000 pounds of ore a trip. The freight charges, it is estimated, will be reduced fifty per cent. by airplane transportation.

ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

New York, March 10.—Emil and Litchfield, Bronx grocers, who were arrested March 3 charged with suspicion of having received stolen goods after \$100,000 worth of alkali and jewelry and other articles were found in their warehouse, were discharged in court today. The police admitted there was no evidence that the goods had been stolen.

BOSTON COUPLE DROWNED
IN UNDERTOW AT MIAMI

Miami, Fla., March 10.—Joshua Seabier, Boston glue manufacturer, and his wife were drowned here today by a decision of the state board of health. This action was taken as a result of the deaths of five persons at Java, Montana, from bacillus botulinus several months ago.

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